of the proceedings had upon the presen
of that Mammoth Petition in front of
indomitable Hero of Quincy. Suffi
now to say, that it required a calm cour-
age, kindred to that which may always so
illustrious in New Orleans, to face, as Mr Pierce
did, the malignant sneers, the abusive lan-
guage, the threats of personal violence, which
were so rife that day upon the floor of Con-
gress. Yet he returned from his mission
seemingly unconscious that he had been ex-
posed to danger."

If you please, my dear friend, you
may publish the above in the Liberator.

Yours very truly

Samuel J. May

P. S. There is a fact connected with Mr
Pierce's mission to Washington, which I
did not think proper to introduce into
the Memoir—and do not wish you to
publish—and yet it ought not to re-
main a fact forever— If I have not
been much misinformed— he was left
to bear unaided the entire expense of
his journey to & from Washington.

was signed by more than fifty thousand adult citizens of Massachusetts. A highly respectable committee was appointed to bear it on to Washington, and put it into the hands of the Orator of Congress — John Quincy Adams — to be by him presented.

Nicholas Pierce was one of that committee. For reasons, which were never made known, or are now forgotten, all the other members of that committee failed to discharge the duty assigned them. When therefore, at the time agreed upon, Mr Pierce came to Boston on the way to Washington, he found that it was left for him alone to carry that protest against Slavery into the very den of the Proslavery lions. Nothing daunted by this increased demand upon his self reliance and courage, he set off at once for the Seat of Government, having the sole charge of the huge document. It was nearly half a mile long, wound upon a reel, and, of course, made a package of portentous dimensions. On arriving at the Metropolis, he went to Willard's Hotel, and deposited his precious load in the Bar Room, where it remained two nights and a day, while he was making arrangements with Mr Adams, for the removal of it to his desk in the House of Representatives.

We have no room here, for any sketch

In the Fall of 1842, the people of Massachusetts were suddenly thrown into a high excitement by an attempt, made by the agent of a slaveholder, aided by certain officers of the General Government, to get possession of the person of one George Latimer, an inhabitant of Boston, but claimed as property by a man in one of our Southern States. This appearance, in their very midst, of the ruthless hand of tyranny, was more than the people of the old Bay State, at that time, could tolerate. The public indignation burst into a flame, that spread rapidly. The determination was openly avowed, that the proposed outrage should not be committed, either with or without the forms of law. Partly owing to this excitement of the people, and partly to some legal deficiency in the proof offered by the claimant, Latimer was released by order of court. But the zeal of the people in the cause of human rights, was not quenched by his acquittal. Meetings were held in Boston and its vicinity, and in many other parts of the Commonwealth. A petition to Congress was prepared, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for the interdiction of the Slave Trade between the several States. It was headed by the name of George Latimer, and called the "Latimer Petition."

To W. L. Garrison.

Glen Haven Dec. 17. 1857.

Dear Friend.

74 More than four weeks ago, I came to the "Water Cure" in this place, hoping to recruit my health, which has been failing since last Spring. I am so much improved by the repose I have enjoyed here, and the "treatment" I have received, that I expect to return home, and resume my duties, next week, or the week after.

Owing to my absence from Syracuse, I had not received, until yesterday, a copy of my "Memoir of Lydia Pierce," nor the entire manuscript of the same, both of which were sent me by Mr Barnard early in November.

In justice to Mr Pierce and to myself, I hasten to send you a copy of one of the paragraphs, which, I am very sorry, Mr Barnard saw fit to omit, in order to bring my article within the space, that could be allowed to it, in his "Quarterly Journal of Education" for this month. It should have been printed, after the paragraph on the 25th page, in which mention is made of Mr Pierce's return to Nantucket in 1842.

"Not many weeks after he went into retirement, Mr Pierce was called upon to act a very public and responsible part, in another department of philanthropic enterprise.